TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1993.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, served to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even ing before G o'clock.

They Will Vote To-day!

There is an especial interest in the municipal elections that are to be held to-day all Kansas, and in every city there, by on of the fact, that, for the first time in the history of any State of the Union, a very large proportion of the women of the State appear at the polls and cast ballots for the candidates whom they have helped to nominate. At all events, they have registered so as to be qualified to participate in the elections. We have the registration reports of eight of the cities of Kansas, and upon then, there are the names of 15,888 women entitled to vote. Assuming that the ratio of feminine voters in the other cities of the State is bout the same as in these eight cities, It would seem that the mothers, wives, and daughters of the men of Kausas mean to do their duty at the polls to-day. The Kaness papers described the scopes at the registration offices when the women rallied around them ten days ago. There were women rich and poor, black and white, and at Topeka the crush was so great that several "swell society women" failed to get their certificates in time. Order was preserved everywhere, though a good many women got mad when they were asked to tell their ages.

The Populist papers pretend to have

knowledge that a great majority of the women will vote for the Populist candi-dates. We shall not believe this unless it is proved by the returns of the elections. Certainly, a great many of the women of Kansan are solid Democrats, while others are just as solid Republicans. A Wichita paper mys that the old maids there are Populists, the wives Democrats, and the widow Republicans. If this be true, the Damo crats ought to carry Wichita. Several en are candidates for office. We are prepared to hear of the election of the brave woman who is running for Mayor of

The women of Kansas have had the right to vote in municipal elections for several years; but this year is the first in which they have shown any great anxiety to exercise the right.

We shall carefully observe the returns a they come to hand.

Encouragement for Honest Democrats Such appointments as those of WILLIAM

E. CURTIS of New York and CHARLES S HAMLIN of Boston to be Assistant Secre taries of the Treasury should be regarded s bart of a systematic plan.

Both of these young gentlemen are tariff reformers of the advanced type, very earnest in their conviction that the overthrov tionism is the supreme issue and the most urgent duty of the epoch. They have devoted a great deal of time to the serious investigation of the tariff question. Mr. Curris has been prominent and active in the Reform Club of New York, while Mr. HAMLIN has been equally prominent and setive in the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. They are good examples of that body of young men in Democratic politics who did so much to bring about the renomination of Mr. Cheveland, and to put the tariff at the front with Mr. CLEVELAND as the leader of the assault on protection.

The fact that the President is calling such ng men in considerable numbers to his Administration is one of the most interesting and significant indications of his purpose to redeem the pledges of the Chicago platform. Believing, as he evidently does, th the country will hold the Executive as whatever legislation there may be on the bariff, and that the initiative in this respect is rather with the Treasury than with Congress, it is perfectly natural and reasonable that his secondary appointments under Secretary CARLISLE should be shaped with tion and the enactment of a sincere and steady view to the overthrow of protec-

This matter is vastly more important to he future of the Democracy than any stion as to which faction shall get the oils. As Congressman WARNER, himself an ardent and earnest tariff reformer, remarked on Saturday: "If we permit ourbefore our pledges are fulfilled, we shall be reewhipped at the polls the first time the ple get a chance at us."

An Enormous Humbug.

The notion propounded by Mr. STARIN'S rious underground capitalist that the sty of New York can be induced to lend orty or fifty millions of dollars toward mak-ng a deep-down subterranean railroad, fle the corporation that undertakes the ob only puts up five or ten millions, is the mildest sort of hallucination.

The city of New York is not organized or the purpose of building railroads; and has no forty odd millions to invest in subterraneous enterprise. Besides down railroad cannot pay. It would ot no passengers except those that the levated railroads could not carry. Even be owners of it would habitually travel by conveyance to which the fresh air and solight would not be utter strangers, that s to say, by some elevated line.

ile, it looks as if the people of New irk must make up their minds to do with old transit. The Commissioners will at allow them to have it.

The Ann Arbor Case,

The decision rendered yesterday morn ng by the United States Circuit Court at o, Ohio, in what is known as the Ann arbor case, is more important for the point of law it lays down than for its immediate practical consequences. The Court prohib-its 'the engineers of the Lake Shore lallway Company from refusing to drive rains of which cars or freight from Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michan Railroad form part; and it also bits the Chief of the Brotherhood of ailroad Engineers from Issuing any order members of the Brotherhood not to id in transporting cars or freight which some from the Ann Arbor road. One of the ers who had previously been comanded by the Court not to refuse to trans ort Ann Arbor cars and freight, but had rarded the command, is adjudged ulity of contempt of court, and will be

The assertion has been made that this on not only compels the Lake Shore engineers to bandle Ann Arbor cars and so long as they are in the employ the Lake Shore Company, but also for-

bids them to resign from the employm of the Lake Shore Company. We find nothing in the text of the decision which warrants this assertion. The Judges say not word which implies that an engineer or a fireman or any other railroad servant may not give up his place whenever he chooses. They decide, only, that so long as he continues in his employment he must not attempt to prevent his employers from doing what the Inter-State Commerce act requires them to do, and may be restrained by injunction from interfering with their

performance of their duty. What further results may follow the es tablishment of the principle that the Inter-State Commerce act thus applies to railroad employees as well as to railroad officers, remains to be seen. At present it looks as though the Lake Shore Company had won a victory which their employees can nullify by simply resigning their situations.

Another Makeshift Cabinet in France President Carnor seems determined to keep his only two remaining rivals in the background. If he can possibly avoid it, he will summon neither Senator Constans nor Deputy Cavaignac to form a Cabinet. The new Ministry, headed by the well-known protectionist, M. MELINE, is the feeblest put forward since the organization of the third republic. It contains not a single man genrally regarded as of first-rate ability. Five of the least weighty colleagues of M. Ribor have accepted places under his successor although it has been understood that they pledged themselves, when previously appointed, to do nothing of the kind. Of the other members of the new Cabinet M. SPULLER alone is likely to render the Premier material assistance in the Chamber.

The present crisis has brought out in a striking way the difference between the situation of the French President and that of the English sovereign with respect to the selection of Ministers. When an English Premier is beaten, Queen Victoria has no res power of choice as to his successor. By cus tom, which has come to have all the binding force of law, she is bound to summon the leader of the Opposition. But that is because for considerably more than a cen tury, ever since the disappearance of the Jacobite faction from the House of Commons, it cannot be supposed that the overthrow of a Cabinet is due to the cooperation of an element disloyal to the dynasty. His or her Majesty's Opposition have, since the accession of George III., been as inflexible upholders of the house of Hanover as are her Majesty's Ministers.

Very different is the state of things in the Chamber of Deputies, and different it will remain unless LEO XIII. should succeed in transforming the members of the Right into conservative but faithful supporters of the republican régime. At present the members of the Right, elected in 1889 before the remarkable change of front on the part of the Vatican, are avowed and zealous advocates of some form of monarchy. The fact would not have prevented them under THIERS and MACMAHON from being recognized in the composition of Ministries. But since the definite triumph of the Republicans through the election of M. GREVY to the Presidency of the republic, the principle as been laid down and unwaveringly followed that, no matter what part the Monarchists might have taken in the demolition of a given Cabinet, they should not re ceive the slightest consideration in the construction of the next. The effect of this principle has been, first, to practically disfranchise the minority of French elector except as regards the merely destructive power wielded by its representatives; and. secondly, to give the Chief Magistrate freedom of choice in respect of Ministers inconsistent with the theory of parliamen tary government and almost unprecedented in its practice.

Thus, inasmuch as the slight preponder ance of votes by which the RIBOT Cabinet was beaten last week was secured through the cooperation of the Right with Republi can malcontents, M. CARNOT may say that, although the supporters of M. Ribor were a minority of the Chamber, they formed a large majority of the Republican members. From the latter, therefore, although beaten, the President is at liberty, according to the practice of the last fifteen years, to select als Ministers.

The defiance, however, of the will of the popular assembly may be carried too far, as was proved in the memorable case of President GREVY. Whenever a Chamber of Deputies becomes thoroughly dissatisfied with the Chief Magistrate it can paralyze his executive functions by passing a vote of want of confidence in all his Ministers as fast as they are appointed. In such a predicament a President has the alternative of resigning, as M. GREYY did, or of appealing to the people through a Ministry ad interim, as Marshal MacManon did in 1877. For the purposes, however, of such an appeal strong Ministry is needed, not one so ob viously feeble as is that of M. MELINE.

The Club Men in New York.

A "Directory of the Club Men of New York," which has been published lately. contains more than 25,000 names, and the number of clubs whose membership it gives exceeds cighty.

The magnitude of this list conveys the

impression that clubs are a far more important feature of the social life of New York than they really are. In the first place, many of the associations included are not strictly clubs, but college, political, and other organizations, meeting only occasionally, and without the distinguishing feature of the club, which is the steady maintenance of an establishment on the co operative principle for eating, drinking, and

social intercourse. Probably less than one-fifth of the 25,000 names in this directory would include all the men in New York who are entitled to be called club men in any specific sense; and of these not more than one-half ar regular frequenters of clubs, and dependent on them to any large extent for their social enjoyment. The rest are men who retain membership in clubs for the simple purpose of being on the list, or because at irregular intervals or on occasions of stated meetings of infrequent occurrence, they may be inclined to attend. These must constitute something like four-fifths of the

membership of most of the important clubs. The remaining fifth are the only distinctive club men in New York, and the majority of them belong to several clubs, furnishing to each the nucleus of its regular attendance. They are those who give to club society its peculiar character, to club life such distinguishing flavor as it has. The mass of them are young men, or bachelors of all ages who keep aloof from the multitude of outside social activities; and a comparatively small number of married

men is added. It is reported that of recent years the attendance at the leading clubs has shown a tendency to fall off proportionately, if not actually. The increase in the number of clubs has been great during the last twentyfive years, and the total club member ship is steadily, and largely augmenting;

but none of the club houses is filled unless on extraordinary occasions. Usually they are described as rather dull places, especially for those who are not habituated to their life. Many of the men in this directory who belong to three, six, and even twice as many clubs, are never seen at any club with regularity. They are club men only in the sense that they are on the rolls of clubs. Their social tastes and habits of life

are altogether apart from clubs. The increase in the number of outside social attractions, opportunities, and distractions in New York has made the club ess of a social necessity than it used to be Instead of club life being a more Important feature of the town, it has become less important. The clubs have multiplied correspondingly to the growth of population. wealth, and luxurious living, but their

influence as social centres has declined. The real club men in New York, as a distinctive body, constitute an element of the community proportionally so small that very thin directory would suffice to enumerate them all. So far as we can discover the only real use of the directory of which we are speaking, is that it furnishes a list of more than 25,000 names and addresse for the convenient use of people who are sending out circulars.

Mr. Judd's Superior Qualification.

In justice to Mr. Max Jupp, named as Consul-General in the prejudiced city of Vienna, it is proper to mention one feature of his abilities wherein he is very greatly superior to most other men. He is one of the best chess players of this country. Without being a genius of the first flight he is a thoroughly educated, sound and able player, and may aspire even to compete in a Masters' tournament. With the exception of two other men, Mr. CLEVE-LAND could not have selected any other American citizen who is as good a ches player as Mr. JUDD.

Vienna is famous as the home of chess One of the many "openings" of the game s known as the Vienna opening. There are several particularly distinguished chess players living at the present day in Vienna ENGLISCH, SCHWARTZ, and likewise WEISS, who drew with the pulssant Tschigorin in a tournament in this city some years ago. are there. Mr. Jupp could not hope to beat WEISS in a regular match, but he can probably be relied upon to uphold the honor of the United States against either SCHWARTZ or ENGLISCH.

From a chess player's point of view, th nomination of Mr. Jupp can be equalled by few and surpassed by none.

A very valuable and efficient public offi cer, in our opinion, is Mr. H. H. PORTER, who has een for several years President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. We understand that, although a Democrat, he has not peen a member of the Tammany Soci ety, and for this reason it would seem pecu liarly graceful and appropriate if he should be reappointed by Mayor GILBOY, who is himself Tammany sachem.

Our spunky contemporary, the New York Age, which calls itself an "Afro-American" paper, and is of Republican politics, prints a ot of evidence that the Democratic President favors colored people more than his Republi can predecessor favored them. It gives prom inence to this interesting fact:

"In CLEVELAND's first Administration, from 1885 t the servants in the White House were mostly americans, whom President Hannson promptly replaced with white servants, whom President CLEVE AND has again replaced with Afre-Americans."

Good for President CLEVELAND! How could HARRISON turn out the old colored coachmar HAWKINS, or the bald-headed, ever-smiling doorkeeper Simmons, who knows every politician in the country, or the other Afro-Amerleans who had enjoyed snug places in the White House during CLEVELAND's first Administration? His conduct was mean, even for a Hoosler. Now, as we learn from the Age, "the are all returning to their old roost, like chickens. at CLEVELAND'S call." Again, good!

The Age presents many other facts in proof ways favored our Afro-American citizens: and it believes that, as he gave some of them desirable offices during his first term, he will do the same thing during his second term.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are forever puarrelling with each other as to their relative and respective merits and size and busiin favor of St. Paul upon all points at issue. Now let both stop contending. There is a dispute of the same kind in some respects between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. We say that Seattle is the place for us, though Tacoma has the prettler name. There used to be a quarrel of the kind between St. Louis and Chicago. We were disposed for a while to favor Chicago, though we had to confess that it is a dreadful place for a man to live in. The Chicago people are now building an electric power line to St. Louis, and thus they can quickly fly to a city which, in many ways, is superior and preferable to their own.

As for New York, she quarrels with no other city, and is even willing to like that ungrateful place, Brooklyn, which refuses to get its shoes blacked. Brooklyn is dult, hard up, heavily taxed, badly governed, haunted by Tal.Mage, half blind, wicked, poorly edited, afflicted with malaria, rheumatic, and in need of cleaning, though many of the very best people living near here stay there a part of the time. New York has no rival anywhere, no jealousy. She smiles at all lesser places, and stands ready to help them out. She is rich, powerful, intellectual, beautiful, sedate, lovely. Compare her shoes with those of that place across the river !

If we had the right to make a slight change in a sentence of that unqualling Irish orator. T. P. O'CONNOR, we would say: "The civilization of the American continent during the nineteenth century can be summed up in that

How does it happen that the Scotch always beat the Welsh whenever Scotland and Wales try conclusions with each other? When the Welsh bards had a contest with their Scotch rivals, Scotland was forced to shed tears of pity over poor Wales. When a rampant Welshman went to Scotland in search of a foe, he fled at the sight of him in kilts. now have news of the international football match between Scotland and Wales at Wrex-ham, the old Welsh town to which the Scotchmen went to lay out the Welshmen. The scotch players won all along the line, scoring eight goals without once letting in their Welsh rivals, who were outclassed in a mortifying way. In other years there have been seventeen great football matches between Scotland and Wales; the Scotch have won sixteen of the matches; the Welsh never won any them; the odd match ended in a draw. Hereafter the Weishmen, bards as well as athletes. had better take to their heels as soon as the Scotchmen come in sight.

We cannot account for the facts. Wales is walce is almost at one end of an island, and Scotland is at the other end. The Welsh are of Celtic origin, and so are the Scotch Highlanders. The Welsh play the bagpipes, and so do the Scotch, but the Welsh bag and pipes are smaller than the Scotch, some-what like the Irish. The Welsh are a stiffnecked race, and so are the Scotch. The Welsh are trascible and fanatical; the Scotch belligerent and amiable. The Scotch are Presbyterians, mostly; the Welsh are divided into five different Protestant denominations. After taking account of all the facts, it is hard tell how it happens that the Scotch have

more brains in the front, bigger bones, stronger muscles, more pluck, and better success in football and money making than the Weish. Let the Scotch and Weish residents of New York think upon the subject. Thomas L. James is our head Welshman; we do not know

who is our head Scotchman. In the last number of the Harrard Grad a'es' Magazine Mr. C. J. BONAPARTE discusses, not without justice or interest, the fading out of the old-fashioned college spirit before the educational and material expansion of Harvard University. There is much soundness in Mr. BONAPARTE's observations generally, but they include also this queer absurdity of cranky prejudice:

"Even a scion of the Four Hundre 1 may leave a goo We are forced to suppose that Mr. Bona-PARTE designed this wholly for the purpose of structing attention to his other remarks. Honor, modesty, and sense happen to be found in all conditions of life.

We have quoted from the Philadelphia

Press the remark that more than a half of the files seekers who are now visiting the President tell him "that they expect to privilege of voting for him again in 1890." This news is exceedingly interesting; and we may now take the liberty of asking the Press whether it can give us the name of the man who will run on the other side? Which one of our Republican statesmen is likely to be the Republican candidate for President in 1898? If we knew his name for sure, we might be able to give an opinion as to the prospect of his election to the Presidency. JOHN SHERMAN is a power in the Republican party; but it has never been willing to nominate him as a Presidential candidate at any period of the thirty or forty years during which he has stood ready to accept the nomination. A whole lot f other Republican Senators, including Hoan of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, and Stan FORD of California must be counted out. QUAY of Pennsylvania can hardly be put up as a candidate, and the same thing must be said of Halk of Maine. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Minister to England, has often been as a possible candidate, but he s not as fit a man for the place as his illustrious father was. There is no Republican member of the House of Representatives who has given us any reason to beleve that he expects to be nominated in 1896. In the State of New York we do not see any Republican politician looming up as a desirable Presidential candidate. We do not know of any Southern Republican who could command the support of his party in a campaign for the Presidency. Let us look around still further and all over. We cannot say that there is any Republican within sight who can convince us that he will surely beat the Democratic candidate for President in 1896, unless the Demoeratic party shall then make a nominatio unfit to be made.

The Republicans are in a state of embarrassment as they look ahead.

To-day the great mill between SYNTAN Sam and the Wickedest Man in the World will e fought to a finish. Chicago expects every hogsticker to do his duty.

TREASURER NEBEKER IN CHARGE With a Staffof Experts He Relieves Eills H. Roberts at the Sub-Treasury.

Assistant United States Treasurer Ellis H. ternoon by the arrival in this city of Mr. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, who came on by order of Secretary Carlisle to take harge of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Roberts had been writing and telegraphing to Washington for a week endeavoring to find out when his term of office expired, but it was not until late on Saturday night that he found out. He was then notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that Treasurer Nebeker would be sent on from Washington to relieve him.

Mr. Nebeker arrived at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon with Treasury Experts G. H. Smith. A. Samule, R. H. Forsyth, W. H. Sterne, W. Manning, and Major J. F. Meline, They

J. A. Sample, R. H. Forsyth, W. H. Sterne, W. J. Manning, and Major J. F. Meline. They went directly to the Sub-Treasury, where they were met by Mr. Roberts and a detail from the regular force. Under the supervision of the officers the vaults were opened and the cash necessary for beginning business yesterday morning was taken out and counted. It amounted to about \$1,00,000. According to the books in the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Roberts turns over to Mr. Nebeker \$37,224,030,181. This must all be counted by the experts, but the count will probably not be undertaken until Iresident Cieveland appoints a new Sub-Treasurer. In the meanwhile what money is needed to curry the Government's business here will be withdrawn from the vaults at the order of Mr. Nebeker, who will give receipts therefor to Mr. Roberts.

This is the third time in the history of the Sub-Treasury that the Treasurer of the United States has been sent on from Washington to take charge of the office pending the appointment by the President of a regular incumbent. The first occasion was at the expiration of Mr. Acton's term, when Mr. Jordan took charge. The second time was at the death of Judge McCue, when the late Mr. Hyatt temporarily assumed the duties of Sub-Treasurer. As at present, experts were sent on from Washington, and in each case they were in charge of Major J. F. Meline, one of the veterans of the Treasury Department, who has just been appointed an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Meline is an old army officer and a cousin oil M. Meline, the protectionist French statesman, who has just been asked by President Carnot to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Hoberts amin now take charge of the Frankin National Bank, of which he has been elected President. He will not end his connection with the Official count of the money now in the vaults has been made. In his letter to Mr. Roberts amouncing the appointment of Mr. Nebsker said yeaterday afternoon that a successor to Mr. Roberts would probably be appointed by Mr. Cleveland this week.

THE CHOCTAWN AT PEACE.

Secretary Lamont Orders Gen. Miles to Havo

an Examination Made, WASHINGTON, April 3. - Secretary Hoke Smith has received the following telegram dated today from Agent Dennett at Wagoner, L. T., relative to the threatened Chectaw trouble: Temporary truce arranged yesterday, armed forces disbanding; situation yet serious and seemingly uncompromisable under the present Chordaw Government. Full report will be mailed you to-night. Pending your consideration and action all hostilities cease, while great sellef is expected at the disbanding of the armed forces, the seeing is one of dread uncertainty. A copy of this telegram has been sent to the Secretary of War for his consideration. The War Department to-day telegraphed to Gen. Miles. commanding the Department of the Missouri, to send an officer to Antiers to investigate the matter.

Helping Mr. Cleveland Fill the Offices A rumor, which had its source in Wall street,

o the effect that Comptroller Theodore W. Myers was to be nominated for Collector myers was to be nominated for Collector of the Port to succeed Collector Hendricks reached the Comptroller yesterday afternoon. He said that there was nothing in the story, Another story was that President Cleveland will appoint Henry De Forest Baldwin Post-master. Mr. Baldwin savs it isn't so, or at least if it is so be is not aware of it.

Georgia Editors Are Getting There All the

From the Dahlanega Negpe Talk about editors not being in it is all bosh! There is Editor Perry of Cauton, Editor Gen of Cleveland Editor Brown of Newnau, and Editor Mincey of Wad ley, all appointed l'ostmasters at their respective towns. The truth of the business is, the editors are top and are getting everything they ask for. It's the other fellows that are left. Then there is Editor Hok. smith-we almost forgot him. He's Secretary of the Interior, thanks to the Hon Dink Botts.

From the Moron News.

Bait your book with a good fat office and you won't have much trouble to catch a mess.

Truth Tersely Stated. From the Pos-Expres,
We have no more need of an ambassador than of an

To Catch Trout Even in Georgia

Epitaph on the Rev. Phileius Dobbs, D From the National Buptist. Put away the aleci-bewed glasses
That the Doctor used to scar;
lie no longer needs their assistance, he's climbed the golden state

CLEFELAND.

Philosophy of the First Month in the Beginwashington, April 3.-Mr. Cleveland has

gone through the first month of his secon term, and it is understood that he is satisfled with the experience. Persons who doubt less know see that his plans have worked even better than he expected. What those plans were is not a matter of mere inference. Mr. Cleveland was determined to show to all men that he felt that he owed his nomination and election to no one man or particular set of men; that it was himself that carried the nomination and the election and that it was he who won the victory; that he owes to others as little as ever a man did when he ran for office and won it. They say that in individual cases he owes debts of gratitude, and these he will pay whenever the men to whom he is indebted will accept payment. Beyond this, he holds that he owes nothing, and will pay nothing, by the bestowment of office or other vise. This he has undertaken to make as clear as possible during the month that has passed since his inauguration. If he has not wholly succeeded, we are told that he will keep on trying to make his views and intentions plain until no one can longer doubt. The President will bestow offices, of course, but he will do it not in payment of anything done for his pomination or election. To this rule there will, of course, be some exceptions, but the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," quoted to him by office seekers. He is reported as expressing his entire satisfaction in this respect with the past month's experience With persons who still persist, it will be only

a question how much time and expense they will uselessly throw away. In the great majority of cases the offices will be bestowed upon Democrats; but as to this he will be the judge when the time comes Perhaps it would be more strictly accurate to say that the President means to decide what Democrats will not have offices conferred up. on them, and that he will spare no pains to inform himself before deciding. Nothing is better understood than that Mr. Cleveland will resolutely discriminate against Democrats who, failing in their efforts to defeat his nomination, plotted to beat him in the election they assuming a variety of disguises to accomplish their purpose. As to these he says they themselves will be at no loss to understand why they do not get on in their chase after official favors, though they receive not as much as a single word from him. This, it is said, will, at the present moment, explain why so many are left to stand around, while no attention is paid either to them, their papers, or their friends; and why no offers are made, or signs given of an intention to make any as coming from him or any one authorized to speak for the President. "Mind you." says an authority on this point, "there will be exceptions, though few and far between, to this first rule."

The President is also well satisfied in his attempts thus far to put as good or better men into the offices than those who went out If he can find active Democrats in the future, all the better. In illustrating this point the President, in one instance at least referred to the selection of Grosham, a Republican, for the first place in his Cabinet. No one, he thought, should be disappointed if in making future appointments the same principle should hold good.

The gentleman who imparts this information says for himself that no one can doubt that Mr. Cleveland has his eye steadily fixed on the place which he means to occupy in history, something more valuable than anything that can be hoped for from being the President of a party dispensing patronage according to the wishes of leaders of the hour, who would have thrown him overboard if they could, and who may yet undertake to do it at any time.

10 JOIN SAIOLLI'S COURT.

Mgr. Sbaretti and Dr. Papi Arrive and Visit Archbishop Corrigan,

Mgr. Donato Sharetti, auditor to the Roman eclesiastical court of which Archbishop Satolli is the Judge, and the Rev. Dr. Ercole Papi. secretary of the apostolic delegation, arrived on the Servia yesterday. They were met on Archbishop Corrigan's private secretary, and cathedral priests. After their luggage had been examined they were driven to the archipiscopal residence, where they were to spend the pight. They will probably go to Washing-

Neither would talk on the burning questions which are now agitating the Roman Catholic part of the community.

family. His uncle, the late Cardinal Abneas Sbaretti, was formerly Vicar-General to Pope Pius IX., when the latter was Bishop of Mola. Under the Pontificate of Pius IX. he was made Secretary of State. In 1877 he was made a Cardinal, and was appointed Prefect of the Economia, or Administration of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, which office he held until his death on May 1, 1884. Another uncle of Mer. Sharetti was a magistrate of much piety and learning. President of the Tribunal of Para learning. President of the Tribunal of Perugia. The Sharetti family comes from Monte-france, in the diocese of Spoleto, where Mgr. Sharetti was born 37 years ago. He studied in the archepiscopal seminary of Spoleto, and was then called by his uncle, the Cardinal, to Bome, where in the Pontilical Homan Seminary of the Apollinare he studied theology and canon and civil law. He passed through the academic grades with honor. Later he was selected as a public disputant before the Pope in the Vatican. He took part in other debates, among others one held in celebration of the sacerdotal jubilec of Leo XIII. In one of these disputations he was opposed by Archbishop Satolii, the Apostolic Delegate. While he was studying law he was called to the vacant professorship of philosophy for the Urban College. Afterward he held the professorship of moral philosophy for nine years. During that time he was nominated Canon of the Chapter of the church of S. Maria at Martyros, known as the "Pantheon." Later he was appointed "Minutante" in the Secretariat of Propaganda, and for years, in that capacity, he had direction of ecclesiastical business relating to the United States. About a year ago he was transferred to the department in which are included Japan. Chins, and the East Indies. He is also censor emeritus of the Theological Academy of Rome. Dr. Papi is a Roman and is 32 years old. He studied at the Capranica College and the Gregorian University. He was appointed bursar at the Urban College, held that office for three years, and was then nominated vice rector of the college, which place he has held for the last two years. gia. The Shatetti family comes from Monte nated vice rector of the coilege, the has held for the last two years.

The Detroit Of for Her Trial Trip.

BALTIMORE, April 3.-The cruiser Detroit started for Newport this morning for her official trial trip. The Navy Department has selected a course in Narragansett Bay. An average speed of seventeen knots an hour during a run of four consecutive hours at sea will have to be made by the new cruiser. For every quarter of a knot over seventeen the contractors will get \$25,000 premium. The builders are satisfied that a speed of at least eighteen knots will be maintained in the trial.

The Santa Maria on Her Way. HAVANA. April 3.-The Columbus caravel

Santa Maria, which arrived at Porto Rico a few days ago en route to the United States to take part in the great naval review in New York harbor, left Forto Rico yesterday. The weather was fine when she left, and gave promise of continuing so.

Mr. Gladstone Sends His Thanks, The following letter has been received by

John D. Crimmins, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. It is in reply to a cable message of congratulation to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone sent upon the occasion of the society's 10"th annual dinner, held at Delmonino's on March. 17; On march. 14: 10 Downing street, Whitehall, March 20.

Size: I am desired by Mr. Gladetone to accommend the the receipt of your communication, its which I am thank you. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

11. Shanp.

Mr. Benedict Not a Candidate for Public

Printer. To the Epiton of Tax Sex-Sir: Will you permi me to say that your Washington correspondent is in error in classing me as a candidate for Public Printer? As a matter of fact, I have heither applied for the office nor asked anybody to make application in my behalf.

Naw Banaswicz, N. J., Aprill Gilleret II. Bennier. New Baugswicz, N. J., April 3.

GUNS AND CARRIAGES,

Tests of New Inventions Coming at Sandy

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The present summer has not been looked to for much work on the army and navy ordnance proving grounds beyond what is needed for current purposes. A good deal of material, especially from Sands Hook, will be at the Chicago Fair; nevertheless, cortain tests of great importance have

been already arranged for.

Among the earliest of these, happening probably within a few weeks, will be the trials of two wire-wound 10-inch rifles, one of them the well-known invention of Dr. Woodbridge and the other that of Capt. William Crozier of the Ordnance Department. The merits claimed for the wire-wound system of compared with the built-up guns now in vogue compared with the built-up guns now in vogue ed for the wire-wound system of construction have often been set forth. It is asserted the wire-wound rifles are the stronger, and that, since they do not require as heavy forg-ings, they can be built more rapidly and more cheaply. On the other hand it is admitted that great precautions must be taken in these guns to guard against longitudinal weakness. There has always officers and others to test thoroughly the merits of the wire-wound system. The British have, it is said, adopted a rapid-fire U-inch rifle of this sort for their fleet, which is strong enough to allow them the use of cordite, their high explosive, giving an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second. As this gun is .40 calibres long, the propelling charge has an opportunity for full action against the projectile. The Woodbridge gun will probably be tested this month, and the Crozier the month afterward. and, should the results be satisfactory, an effort will be made to secure appropriations for adopting them in service.

Smokeless powders continue to be tried both by the army and navy, with the desire of securing something for practical use. This is the more important since such a powder will be needed for the new magazine small arm. It is said that one of the most promising powders lately tested by the army was manufactured in California, and that facilities will be granted for its production, in the hope that it may furnish the solution of what is now

factured in California, and that facilities will be granted for its production, in the hope that it may furnish the solution of what is now an urgent problem.

The solection of the magazine rifle itself is another current subject of ordnance work. The complaint of some American inventors that they could compete successfully against the Krag-Jorgensen gun, selected on the former trial, if a second chance were afforded, having caused Congress to grant such a chance, a Board, consisting of Col. E. S. Otis, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, and Major H. E. Freeman of the infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. P. Farlev and Capt. S. E. Blunt, Recorder, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. G. S. Anderson of the eavairy, met at the Springfield armory just week to begin the new tests, which are now going on. The guns entered are the Spencer-Loe of .45 calibre, peculiar in that respect, and originally offered for test many years ago; the well-known Lee gun, adopted in foreign countries, but now offering a new 1883 model. .30 calibre, with a direct forward and backward bolt action; the Savage gun, .30 calibre, improved from last year; the Blake, .30 calibre, improved from last year; the Gillette, .30 calibre, presented by Lieut. Chasins E. Gillette of the engineers, and containing parts of the Springfield rifle; the White, invented by Lieut. H. K. White of the Marine Corps, which was slightly injured in a trial on Saturday and withdrawn for repairs; the Brooks of Portland, Me.; two Russel-Livermere guns of .303 calibre, presented by Major W. B. Livermore of the Engineers, and a new .30-calibre Livermore gun, with his latest improvements: the Acton from Aurora, Ill., and the Wilson of Springfield.

It will therefore be seen that practically the whole question is reopened, and that the Krag must meet about all its old competitors again that have any chance of success against it. When the last report was made in favor of the

It will therefore be seen that practically the whole question is reopened, and that the Krag must meet about all its old competitors again that have any chance of success against it. When the last report was made in favor of the Krag, the authorities laid down a number of general principles on the subject, giving a cluo to their lices of what the best modes of construction were. The American inventors have accordingly studied these views, and, guided by the success of the Krag, have sought to avoid former defects. No doubt the Krag will be dealt with honorably in this new series of trials, although if genuine novelties of American inventors can produce a superior weapon, it will displace the foreign arm. In carriages for heavy seaconast guns there is still much to be desired. The experiments with the pneumatic disappearing gun carriage at Sandy Hook last year will be remembered, and two other disappearing gun carriage at the Gordon and the luffington-Crozler, which adopt the counterpoise principle. Meanwhile a carriage soon to be tested is one maile in England from the designs of Roskazoff, a Russian officer, modified, it is said, by the suggestions of our ordnance officers for their uses. The return of the gun to the firing position is effected by the action of powerful Bellevillo springs.

Long ago the Board of Ordnance and Fortications proposed to hold a competitive test between the Hotchkiss. Canet, and Ariustreng rapid-fire guns. From one cause and another it has been postponed, and now is not expected to take place before next autumn. Meanwhile not only is the rapid-fire system of construction are competing with the old. The Driggs-Schroeder guns are already familiar in our navy, while soon at Indian Head a new rapid-fire gun. the invention of Mr. Spousal. Is to be tried.

familiar in our navy, while soon at Indian Head a new rapid-fire gun, the invention of Mr. Spousal, is to be tried. Its chief features are said to be a further reduction in the number of pieces about the breech block and ease in manipulation. It already lays claim to a rate of about thirty shots per minute, and has shown great facility in the taking apart and putting together of the breech mechanism.

At Indian Head there will also be the usual testing of heavy guns and plates this year, so that, upon the whole, there seems no reason for thinking that the season either there or at Sandy Hook will be devoid of interest.

Annexation by Amalgamation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial in this morning's Sun entitled "The First Million of Canadians Annexed," is most timely and important, as clearly indicating a well defined determination upon the part of the people of Canada most favorable to continental union. There is scarcely a family in Canada that has not sent one or more recruits to the United States. The hearts of their parents follow the sons and daughters here and pray for their success, and so in nearly all the homes in Canada an evening prayer is offered for the prosperity of the dear ones who have sought to better their condition in the great republic.

One family I know has given us nine sons. manly, brave, stalwart men. Another family near Goderich, the garden of Ontario, numberd one hundred a few years ago. To-day eightysix are citizens of the republic, twelve have

ed one hundred a few years ago. To-day eightysix are citizens of the republic, twelve have
died, and two remain in Canada. In addition
to the exodus of nalive-born Canadians foretold by the late Secretary Seward in 1993, we
have received a million at least of immigrants
from Europe, who were reported as having
settled in Canada by the Minister of Agriculture, during the rast twenty years, and who
reported themselves to our census takers as
natives of the European countries from which
they originally came, and therefore do not
appear as having left Canada.

They came to Canada to make it their home.
They found development exceedingly slow
and an alarming exodus of native-born Canadians to this republic, and they followed them
here.
There is a very curious little item of over
\$1,000,000 in value in the official returns of
the Minister of Customs of Canada of the exports to the United States for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1892, as "household effects."
It is the household goods of families emigrating from Canada to this country which
are shipped as freight, and to secure the free
admission of them as immigrants' effects the
owners are compelled to obtain in Canada,
from an American Consul or Consular agent, a
certificate that they are immigrants goods.

The great majority of immigrants from
Canada bring their effects with them as
baggage. The million dellars does not by any
means indicate the real value of household
effects exported from Canada for the year
named to this country.

In most cases only a nominal value is named
in the Consular certificate. It would be safe
to estimate their value at \$2,000,000 or more,
not an inconsiderable annual addition to the
wealth of the United States.

Broonway N. Y. March 31.

this flow of wealth to our country?
FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31. A Lond Call for Street Sprinklers, The dust nuisance was so great resterday

n the section of the city where Commissioner Brennan's "block" sweepers were stirring up the dirt with their brooms, that the department water carts were ordered out to abate it. If the block system of day sweeping is to be If the block system of day sweeping is to be carried on successfully and without discomfort to the public from dust, it was said yesterday the sprinkling carts of the department will flave to be kept in constant use. Their use may interfere somewhat with the privilexes of the private individuals who have purchased the right to sprinkle the streets involved, and to assess the inhabitants and sh-spines for the boson of cool and dustiess pavements in warm weather.

WHO ARE MR. STARIN'S CAPITALISTS? Manhattan Raided on Ills Announcement

Mr. John H. Starin, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, announced at a meeting of the Commission on Saturday that several capstalists whose names he would not mention had indicated their desire to purchase the franchise for the underground road which the Commission laid out some time ago and could not sell. The stock market had closed when this announcement was made, and Manhattan Elevated was quoted at 10%. The first sale yesterday morning was at 10% and at 101 or below it 3.175 shares were sold, the lowest price Souched being 25%, or a drop of 10% points. In all the rest of the day 4.4% shares were traded in, the price rising to 105, Mr. Staria refused yesterday, as he did on Saturday, to mention the names of any of the capitalists who had asked him to have the Commission delay decision on proposed extension of the elevated roads. People kept guessing yesterday who the capitalists were who had approached Mr. Staria. They could not guess, and they fell back on the old Boston syndicate story. James M. Waterbury of the Cordage Trinst was the head of the lieston syndicate, and little was known about it until Contractor McMahon, who has an office in the Equitable building, sued Mr. Waterbury as one of the syndicate of the syndicate. This syndicate, it was said, had fabuious capital and was now ready to go ahead and invest.

It was learned later that a man who is connected with the Astor family and the Astor estate had been recently to see Mr. Inman one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and that he was in fact one of the men of whom Mr. Inman spoke when he backed up Mr. Starin in the statement that there were really capitalists talking about buying the old underground franchise. Mr. Inman said of these men who had been to see him:

"They didn't show me any money, though they may have been responsible. They certainly did not convince me that they were in earnest, and even if they were, they had had considerably more than six months to make up their minds. I did not see what good these or five days delay would do, and therefore did not have confidered enough in them to say anything about what they proposed until Mr. Starin made his statement.

Mr. George S. Coe, the banker, is a friend of this connection of the Astor family, who was one of the visitors to Mr. Inman. Mr. Coe was seen by the reporter. He said:

"I cannot say anything in regard to the matter at present, because nothing definite Elevated was quoted at 1th The first sal yesterday morning was at 164 and at 161

don't helieve that I had better say anything at all just at present."

The Rapid Transit Commission was to have had a meeting this a ternoon at President steinway's house, but yesterday Mr. Bushe said that he would be out of town on business. That leaves only three Commissioners, Mr. Spencer having gone to Chicago. Mr. Bushe will return to-morrow and there may be a meeting then. Should he be late there will be no meeting until Friday, when Mr. Starin's capitalists may be heard from.

PURIFY FIRST; MAP AFTERWARD The Doctors' Watershed Bill Criticised by

Commissioner Scott. Commissioner of Public Works Daly remained in the city yesterday, as did also Chief Engineer Birdsall, and the work of abating the nulsances in the Croton watershed was limited almost entirely to the taking of photographs of structures doomed to destruction with a view to submitting them in evidence for the city in the proceedings to be taken to

obliged to pay for the buildings its officers have burned or otherwise destroyed. Later in the week it is the purpose of the Commissioner to pay another visit to the Commissioner to pay another visit to the watershed, accompanied by Horace Loomis, ongineer in charge of sewers. Mr. Loomis has been chief of the sewer bureau of the Department of Public Works for more than twenty years, and is a recognized expert authority in matters of sewage and drainage. He will inspect many of the nulsances draining into the water supply and advise the Commissioner as to the best methods of abating them.

Dr. Edson, the medical member of the Health Board, may also be of the party. He told Commissioner Daly yesterday that he would be at his service at any time for a tour of the watershed.

his service at any time for a tour of the watershed.

The Mayor received a letter yesterday from
Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott. the
anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor in 1830,
calling his attention to some provisions in the
amendments to the Watershed bill proposed by
the Academy of Medicine, which, he said, seem
to be of a character to interfers with and prevent
the speedy removal of nuisances by the Commissioner of Public Works. He said that the
amendments require the Commissioner to
make and file plans of proposed work to be
done by him before he can proceed. These
plans must be made in quadruplicate and filed
with the county clerks of Putnam, Westchester, and Dutchess counties, and in the office of
the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Scott said that
the courts will hold that the plans must be
specific and that the Commissioner can act
only within the limits of his plans as filed. This
would mean weeks of preparation before a
single nuisance could be removed, and none
could be interfered with if not included specifically in the plan.

"Under no circumstances, in my opinion."
he writes, "should the summary power now
vested in the Commissioner of Public Works.

cifically in the plan.

"Under no circumstances, in my opinion."
he writes, "should the summary power now
vested in the Commissioner of Public Works
be destroyed, or his right to exercise it he
postponed until plans can be drawn, certified,
and filed. The time is none too long for the
suppression of the most active dangers and
sources of pollution, and the preparation and
duplication of plans would. In my judgment,
postpone the purification of the watershed so
long as to render it ineffectual for protection
during the coming summer."

The Mayor said that Commissioner Scott's
warning seemed worthy of consideration, for
it is, above all things, desirable that nothing be done to interfere with the speedy removal of the menaces to health which are so
numerous along the Croton and its tributaries.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT ROBERTA

He Succeeds Dr. Edson-Other Promotloss Made by the Health Board, The Bealth Board filled yesterday the va-

cancles occasioned by the promotion of Dr.

Cyrus Edson and the death of Dr. E. H. Janes. Dr. 'Edson sat for the first time as Health Mr. Martin said that he had heard of only one candidate for Sanitary Superintendent

and that was Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Chief In-

one candidate for Sanitary Superintendent, and that was Dr. Charles F. Roberts. Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. He moved that Dr. Roberts be appointed. President Wilson and Dr. Edson seconded the nomination in unison, and Dr. Roberts was made Sanitary Superintendent. The salary is \$4.000 a year.

Dr. Frank H. Dillingham was appointed assistant Superintendent at \$2.800 salary, and Dr. Alvah H. Doty was appointed to succeed Dr. Roberts as Chief Inspector in the Bureau of Contagious Diseases at a salary of \$2.84 Dr. S. Dana Hubbard. Assistant Resident Physician, with \$1.800 salary.

Dr. Roberts was bern in this city in 1842 and comes of old New York stock, his greater and comes of old New York stock, his greater and comes of old New York stock, his greater and the Health Department corps, having been in the service twenty-five years liseasered as apothecary in the United States Navy from 1831 to 1853. He afterward studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was graduated in 1857. He was appointed assistant sanitary inspector in July, 1838, was promoted to inspector in 1862. Dr. Roberts is as vigorous as any of the younger men in the service. In politics he is a stanch Tammany Democrat.

Dr. Doty was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1878, was alpointed assistant sanitary inspector in July of the same year, was promoted to be inspector in 1863, and was made diagnostician in 1861 at a salary of \$1.800. He is surgeon of the Ninth Regiment.

Dr. Dillingham was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880. Two years later he became assistant sanitary inspector and he was made an inspector of contagious diseases in 1887.

PAVING INSPECTORS CAUTIONED.

If Anything Wrong Gets Into Our New Pavements Hend. Will Come Of.

The inspectors of paving in the Department of Public Works were all called together of Commissioner Daly in his office yesterday and told what will be expected of them this season. Contracts for more than \$1.5,0,000 of new payements are to be executed. Commissioner Daly told his men that good inspection is necessary to secure good payements, and that he will have either that or a lot of inspectors' heads. He told his men that they must become thoroughly conversant with the specifications under which the contractors will work. They must see that only good and proper material is used, and that it is used in exact accordance with the specifications.

"It," said be, "any complaints are mails to me that payements are being improper; had not that it is should be any contract. I shall investigate, and, if the result of that investigation proves the complaint well founded the inspector on that how will have to go. More than that, he cannot be employed again in the Department of Futile Works while I am tommissioner."

The men left the Commissioner with the inspector. Commissioner Daly in his office yesterday and